



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Public Library, Washington, D. C., was read by Jean MacDonald. Miss Finney said that it was necessary to cut detail work as the aim now is to serve the public satisfactorily and as quickly as possible, and so with a depleted staff, detail must be curtailed. At present only one form of member's card is used. If necessary it is stamped "teacher" or "special," as the case may be, rather than one of different form being issued. A page stands by the discharging desk ready to get from the stacks the reader's request. A trained typist is employed, and Miss Finney pointed out that the employment of skilled clerical work saved half of the librarian's day.

A list of material on special subjects is kept on small catalog cards at the reference desk in order that difficult problems may not be looked up more than once, and that all available material may be readily at hand without hours of searching.

WHERE IS MY BORROWER'S CARD, by Helen M. Ward, chief of Circulation, Detroit Public Library, was the subject of the next paper. Miss Ward claimed no originality nor perfection for her scheme, but convenience and simplicity. The reader registers in the usual way and receives in lieu of a member's card an identification card bearing the reader's number; whenever the reader desires to borrow books, for they give an unlimited number in Detroit, he presents his identification card and his books are stamped and given to him, his number being written upon the

book cards. This method is not used for children.

In reply to questions, Miss Ward stated that there had been no difficulty with losses and duplicate numbers. In the case of fines less than ten cents the amount was written upon the identification card. If the fine was more than that amount, a note was clipped to the identification card, and the card kept on file.

WHEN IS MY BOOK DUE, by Mrs. Jessie Sargent McNiece, Chief, Circulation Department, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo., was the next paper. Mrs. McNiece stated that rubber stamps make or mar the librarian's efficiency. She made a strong plea that the date due be stamped on the dating slip rather than when the book is issued. The amount of the pains necessary that the assistant use the right stamp was more than offset by the reader's knowledge of the date when the book should be returned.

The report of the nominating committee was read by Hannah C. Ellis of the Hamilton-Fish Park Branch, New York Public Library and the secretary was empowered to cast the vote. The ballot read as follows:

Chairman, John A. Lowe, Public library, Brooklyn; Vice-Chairman, Edith F. Vermeule, Yesler Branch, Public library, Seattle; Secretary-Treasurer, Mary U. Rothrock, Lawson McGhee library, Knoxville, Tenn.

The meeting adjourned.

JULIA F. CARTER,
Secretary pro tem.

LIBRARIANS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS ROUND TABLE

An informal meeting of librarians of scientific research institutions was held Wednesday morning, June 22, at 8:30 o'clock. It was recognized that this was an unfortunate hour, but it was difficult to find any other time which did not conflict with important meetings on the program. There were about twelve persons

at the meeting, which was called mainly that the librarians of this type of library might become acquainted with each other. A motion was made that a letter be sent to the President of the American Library Association suggesting that, if such action had not already been taken, a letter be addressed to the Director of the Informa-

tion Service of the National Research Council, stating that the American Library Association desires to co-operate with the Council in every way possible in the furthering of the purpose of this service. It was known that Dr. Andrews of the Crerar Library was a member of the Council and had been working with its

various bibliographical committees but there was a general impression that no formal offer of co-operation had been made to the Council by the American Library Association as a whole and such action seemed to the group to be desirable.

EUNICE R. OBERLY,
Chairman.

LIBRARIES OF RELIGION AND THEOLOGY ROUND TABLE

The meeting of the A. L. A. Section of Religion and Theology was called to order at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., at 8:30 p.m., on Friday, June 24, 1921, by Ellma A. Foster, of the Cleveland Public Library, secretary, in the absence of the president, Rev. John F. Lyons, of the McCormick Theological Seminary. Hollis W. Hering, of the Missionary Research Library, was elected chairman for the evening.

The general subject of the meeting was

RELIGIOUS BOOKS IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

and Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of the St. Louis Public Library, presented the first paper, *THE CHURCH AND THE LIBRARY*. This was an able and enthusiastic setting forth of the need and wisdom of including books on religious subjects in our public libraries. Dr. Bostwick especially emphasized the fact that the library had its special contribution to make to Christian unity by providing statements of all forms of belief and thus promoting mutual understanding.

Azariah S. Root, of Oberlin College Library, spoke on the methods of a library which serves both college and town. Oberlin's theological seminary makes the town as well as the college especially receptive of religious books, and the collection of these books in the seminary building, as well as those in the library proper, is open to everyone. Books are made known by lists, posters, and exhibits, and criticisms are welcomed as a means of broadening the collection. Oberlin acquires all published courses of study for Sunday Schools, both graded and ungraded,

and places with them books on pedagogy and books on the psychology of childhood and adolescence.

The third paper, by Ellma A. Foster, head of the department of philosophy and religion of the Cleveland Public Library, was on *THE NEED OF ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY*. She urged the bringing of competent judgment to the selection of religious books, to the end that the library might be truly comprehensive and not deficient in an important realm of human interest.

Dr. Willard I. Shattuck of Boston University spoke on the share which the library can take in religious education. His experience in mission work in Boston, largely among the foreign-born, was drawn upon in his presentation of the need of religious education, and he stated his conviction that the public library should possess books on Sunday School work, daily vacation Bible schools, hand work, child psychology, and other phases of religious education, and should advertise these books among the active workers in this field.

Following the papers, there was much active discussion. Miss Pattee, of Union Theological Seminary, spoke of the bibliographies issued yearly by her library and monthly by the General Theological Library of Boston, as guides to purchasing books. Bernard C. Steiner, Dr. Frank G. Lewis, Miss Hering, and others spoke of various phases of religious book selection and of the need of more adequate consideration of the problem. Frederic G. Melcher,